Annual Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

NORTHEAST MOUNT VERNON WATER COMPANY

IL0810010

Introduction **This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by NORTHEAST MOUNT VERNON WATER COMPANY is Purchased Surface Water from REND LAKE INTERCITY SUPPLY via THE CITY OF MOUNT VERNON.**

For more information regarding this report, contact: THAD STALEY, OPERATOR IN CHARGE AT 618-242-8807.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobreel agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguienque lo entienda bien. Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances esulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimuze the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

	Type of Water	PURCASED SURFACE WATER
Status	Location	
Source Water Name REND LAKE		Report

CC01-NE MT. VERNON WC MASTER METER FF IL0810300 CC01 SW

0.4 EAST OF CHESTNUT LANE ON LIBERTY ROAD

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the fourth Monday AT 7:00 PM monthly at our office at 1018 JORDAN MT. VERNON IL.

Source Water Assessment

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR OUR SUPPLY HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE ILLINOIS EPA. IN SUMMARY, ILLINOIS EPA HAS DETERMINED THAT OUR "SOURCE OF WATER" IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO POTENTIAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS. HENCE, THE REASON FOR MANATORY TREATMENT OF ALL PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES IN ILLINOIS. MANDATORY TREATMENT INCLUDES COAGULATION, SEDIMENTATION, FILTRATION AND AGRICULTURAL RUNOFF, LAND DISPOSAL(SEPTIC TANKS) AND SHORELINE EROSION. A COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT MAY BE OBTAINED BY CALLING THAD STALEY AT 618-242-8807 OR CONTACTING OUR OFFICE AT 1018 JORDAN MT. VERNON, IL 62864. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THIS ASSESSMENT WILL INDICATE ANY CONTAMINANT SOURCES OF CONCERN INT THE VICINITY OF REND LAKE. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

NORTHEAST MOUNT VERNON WATER COMPANY
Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per billion — or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na: not applicable.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm: milligrams per litre or parts per million — or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	2.9	2.7 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	24	14 - 33.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	36	17.9 - 53	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

LEAD & COPPER-DATE SAMPLED 2020
DEFINITIONS:
ACTION LEVEL (AL): THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW
ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG): THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH. ALG'S ALLOW FOR A MARGIN OF SAFETY.

LEAD&COPPER	DATE	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE OF RESULTS	UNIT	AL	SITES OVER AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD	2020	0	0-0	PPB	15 PPB	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	2020	0	0-0	PPM	1.3 PPM	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

2022 Regulated Contaminants

REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SUPPLY

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2022	3.1	2.82 -3.13	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2022	0.5	0.024- 0.5	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	21	16.7 – 26.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	35	24.5 -49.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	1	.98 -.98	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	.0129	.0129 - .0129	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2022	0.7	0.65 - 0.65	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2022	24	24 – 24			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	0.86	0.86 – 0.86	0	5	pci/L	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	0.12	0.12 -0.12	0	15	pci/l	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Definitions: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.